

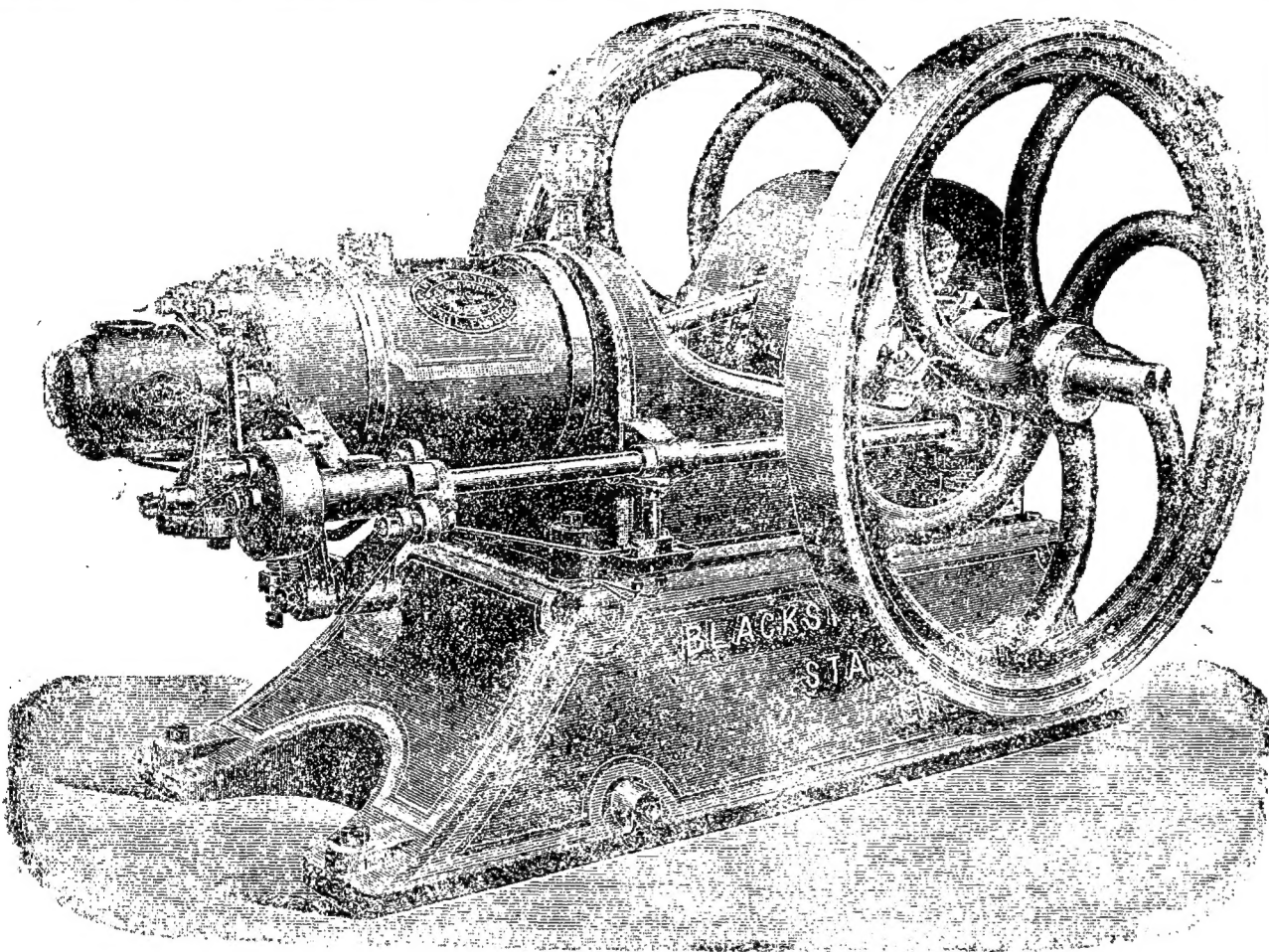
# ప్రతిదినము ప్రకటింపఁబడును

309791

Vol. 7.  
సంపుటము. 2

జనవరి 1920 వ సంవత్సరం జూలై నెల 16 తేది శుక్రవారము  
రాష్ట్రపాలక సంస్థ ర ఆధిక శ్రావణ మాస శుద్ధ ప్రథమం.

No. 89.  
సంచిక ౮౯



## అమృతాంజనము

ఈ నొప్పులకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది. ఇతర వీరిభిక్షున నొప్పులను కూడ ఈ అమృతాంజనమును వాడి నంత మృత్యుమున నయమగును. ధీమా ౧౦-10-0 అనాణ.



## బ్లాకు స్టోను ఆయిల్ ఇంజనులు.

కీరకవాయిలు, క్రూరు ఆయిలు మున్నగు చమురులను నుకటించి ననియేయవచ్చు ఉయోగము వలె.

ఈ రాజధానిలో అనేకమైన బ్లాకు స్టోను ఇంజనులు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. యువరాజులకు ముని త్పి ప్రియమిది. తూర్తియైన వివరములకును ధరలకును నడ మాకు వ్రాయుడు.

భాటు విజయ్ :

మార్వలు నన్ను ి కో., (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్.

1000

ఇంజనీయర్లు

నెం. 9, పెకండులైను బీచ్, మద్రాసు.

సాంబాయి, బెజవాడ, లాహోరు, రంజాపూరు

మోహినితైలము ౦-12-  
తామరతైలము 0-8-0  
సంతమూర్తము 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం డిపో,  
1, రంజాపేట్ బీచ్, నాగరాను.

టి. సి. యన్.	710
పరిమళానంద నస్యము.	
౧౦ డబ్బి 1.౨ రూ 0-4-0, డి. సి. డబ్బి రూ 0-2-0	
12 డబ్బిలకు రూ 2.8-0, " " 0-8-0	
మేలైన మద్రాసు సాదానస్యము.	
౧౦ 1 కేజి (24 కు) 0-14-0, డి. సి. డబ్బి 0-5-0	
౧౦ 1 కేజి (120 కు) 8-8-0, డి. సి. డబ్బి 1-0-0	
టి. సి. వాగ్లింగ్స్ అండు కంపెనీ,	
4 కంగల్లూ బీచ్, పొన్నలూరు పోస్టు, మద్రాసు.	

ఆంధ్రదిన పత్రిక చందా	
12 మాసములకు	రూ 13-0-0
6 మాసములకు	" 9-0-0
3 మాసములకు	" 4-8-0
1 మాసములకు	" 1-0-0
ఆంధ్రవార పత్రిక చందా.	
12 మాసములకు	రూ 3-0-0
ఆంధ్రపత్రిక పోస్టుచార్జు నెం 21కి మిగిలినది.	

160 పుటల పుస్తకము ఉచితము	
అశ్వశాస్త్ర శాస్త్రములను పొందటాన స్వా	
భారత ప్రెస్ కోస్టింగులను అనుసరించుటవలననే కల	
గుచున్నది. ఈ ఉత్తమ మైనపు పుస్తకము అశ్వశాస్త్రమున	
మును కలగలేని కీరసాన్నిధ్యము, దృఢ గాత్రమును, ఆ	
యోగ్యవృద్ధిని ఇప్పించును. ఈ పుస్తకము యికామాగా	
వీయవలెను. పోస్టుచార్జి యు మేము భరించి కంపెనీ	
కంపెనీ వ్రాయుకోలేదు. (219)	
వైద్యశాస్త్ర మనోశాస్త్ర గోవిందజీ,	
అశ్వశాస్త్రవాదావళి, 157, బ్రాడ్వే, మద్రాసు.	

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి డిపోవారి డిపోవారి అమృతాంజనం, తామరతైలము, మోహినితైలము. ఇంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యపదములే గాక, ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి. ఈవలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగునకు వ్రాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

కర్ త్యాగరాయ శ్రేష్ఠిగాక తీర్మానమును బలపరచు  
 ప్రభుత్వముచేయును నిట్లు చాచుగాంబిను ప్రభుత్వ  
 తీర్మానముగా లేదనియు, బ్రాహ్మణ విశేషాగ్రహణ అ  
 గ్రహణమును ప్రాచీనము నిర్మించబడినదనియు ఇతర క్షేత్రముల  
 నుండియు అచార్యగ్రహణములకు క్రమములకా నట్లు కని  
 ప్రభుత్వముచే నిర్దిష్ట తారతమ్యమును మానకాదదనియు  
 విచారించి తీర్మానముచేయు మామూలము.



(9-వ పేజీచూడుము)

ఆంధ్ర పత్రిక

1920-వ సం॥ జూలై నెల 16-వ తేది.

శుక్రవారము.

రాష్ట్రీయ సభా వ్యవహారములు

స్పీకరుల ఘోషనలు పరీక్ష

దేశపురి విశ్వవిద్యాలయ పరీక్షకుండు ప్రజలు చిరకాలము ఘోషపెట్టగ క్రమక్రమముగ ఇంటి ద్వారములు బి.ఎ., బి.ఎల్., ఇంజనీరింగు ప్రత్యేక భాగములందు నెగ్గుట యంగీకరింపబడినది. నాలుగు భాగములందు కృతార్థులైనవా షాక భాగము నందు కృతార్థుడు కానపు డన్ని భాగములందును తప్పినట్లులు వరిగఁజేయుట కేవల మన్యాము.

లింగి అస్తి భాగములకు చదువుట కాలము ను కత్తిని తెలిపి వర్తమానములు యె యున్నది. మన విద్యార్థులు యువజన సామగ్రియును వికసించుటకు బహు ముందరింక జేయు చున్నది. గా॥ వేంకట కృష్ణయ్య వంటివారు

“స్పీకరుల ఘోషనలు పరీక్షకుండు తప్పక విద్యార్థులు కృతార్థుల బడ నుటకై తిన్న విషయములందు పరీక్ష నియమము ననుసరించి నెగ్గుటకు 60 నిమిషము తప్పక కాలమును విధించుటకు గవర్నరును సహాయము కి గభ కిఫారము చేయవచ్చును” అను తీర్మానము నువహించిరి. విద్యార్థి శాఖాధికారి లిటిల్ హేల్సుగారు ప్రభుత్వమునకు విశ్వవిద్యాలయ నిబంధనలను మార్పుల కధికారము లేదనియును విశ్వవిద్యాలయాధికారులు విషయమును నిర్ణయము చేయవలయుననియును తెలిపిరి. కాని యనధికార సభ్యులందఱును నేక గ్రీవముగ తీర్మానము ను బలపరచిరి. తీర్మానమును 20 మంది సభ్యు లామోదించిరి; 11 మంది ప్రతిఘటించిరి. ఈ తీర్మానమువలన విద్యార్థుల కష్టములు కొంతవరకు గట్టెక్కినవి. వెంటనే ఈ తీర్మాన మాచరణమునకు వచ్చుటకు విశ్వవిద్యాలయ సభ్యులు ప్రయత్నము చేయవలయును. ఇంటర్మీడియేటు పరీక్ష విషయమై జరిగిన విలంబన మీ ఇరిక్ విషయమున జరుగకుండ ప్రయత్నింపవలయును. ఈ తీర్మాన సర్వయందు మెట్టెలుగారు తీటస్థముగ నుండుట విచిత్రము.

తీర్మానమున కనుకూలును:— ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రము; పం. కి. రాజా; కేంద్రకృష్ణయ్య కరుణ; కలరావు; కేంద్రకపతిరాజు; కన్నండు; విజయ రాఘవమొదలియ్య; మాధవరాజు; బాలాకృష్ణయ్య; కి.కాపురమరాజు; రామకాథరాజు; కర్ణామిడి జయి దాశ; సి.వి.ఎస్ సరిసింహరాజు; త్యాగరాజు శెట్టి; బి.క. సరిసింహయ్య; కుమారావు; కి.బాపిరెడ్డి; భాగ్యం; కాసిం పాపయ్య; అపామృతరెంటి మంత్రియగుగారు.

ప్రతికూలురు:— ఐ. ఎస్. లాయరు, డేవిడ్సన్, టాడునాంట్, గ్రహం సర్జన్ జనరలు, శేరికాచాళ్యం; కిటిం హెయల్సు; కాంధే =; కాత్స్; స్వామికృష్ణయ్య, వాపులీగారు గ్రామముననబుల జీతములు

గ్రామోద్యోగస్థుల జీతముల విషయమై జరుగచున్న యాందోళనము వ్యవహారజ్ఞులకు విచిత్రము. ఈ విషయమై జేతమునందంటును కథలు చేయబడి తీర్మానము చేయబడుచున్నది. కన్న గూడిన శాసనసభయందు దీవిషయమై రెండు తీర్మానములు చర్చింప బడినవి. సరిసింహయ్యగారు

సరిసింహరాజుగారు గ్రామముననబుల జీతములను కనిపెను రూ 15 ల కైనను వృద్ధిచేయవలయునని తీర్మానములను ప్రతిపాదించిరి. ఈ సమాఖ్యము నందు ఇతిరోద్యోగస్థుల జీతమును వృద్ధిచేయు నపుడు గ్రామోద్యోగస్థుల జీతము లేల వృద్ధిచేయ జనవో తెలియదు. కిరణములందును నికరో ద్యోగస్థులందును వలె మానవబులందును కంప న్నులను నిరపేదలును గలరు. ఈ విషయమును గ్రహించకను తీర్మానమునకు ప్రతిపూలాలిచాచి ము నొసగిన రామానుజాచార్యులుగారు డి. పి. త్యాగరాజు శెట్టిగారు టాడునాంట్గారు మొదలగువాడు చేసిన వాదమునందు బలము లేదు. గ్రామ ముననబుల కిచ్చేది సొమ్మును గౌరవభృతియని యే పిలువవచ్చును. వారిని గౌరవవాధి కారుల నుగ జేయవచ్చును. అధికారుల కొక రూపాయి వస్తువును పావులాకో షారకనో నష్టము చేయ వలసిన వారి కీవృద్ధి యనవసరము తలచుటయను చితము. టాడు హా.టరుగారు తీర్మానము సంగీక రించిన 32 లక్ష లధిక వ్యయముగనుని తెలిపిరి. మఱియును గ్రామమున కబు కరణమువలె పూర్వ మైన యద్యోగికాడని చెప్పిరి. పూర్వమైన యద్యోగియైన అధికరమైన జీతము నీయవలసి యుండును. వాడ ప్రతి వాదములు జరిగిన తరువాతను తీర్మానమునకు ప్రతికూలురు 18 మందియును అనుకూలురు 13 మందియు తెలిపిందను తీర్మాన మోడిపోవుట సంతాపకరము. ఈ విషయమై యాందోళనము వృద్ధిని బొందుట సహజము స్థానిక సంఘముల కితిరసంపాదనలకు వలె తక్కువ ధరలకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు మందుల నీయవలయు నని మాధవ రాజుగారు చేసిన ప్రతిపాదనమును గిక్కుర్దుగారు రాజగోపాలా చార్యులుగారు ప్రతిఘటించినను తీర్మానము విషయమును బొందినది. ప్రభుత్వము స్థానిక సంఘముల కిచ్చేది మందులందు వ్యాపారము చేసి లాభమును బొందుట యసమంజసము. మత్సలపేటయందు హిందవులకు మహమ్మ దీయులకును సంప్రాప్తమైన కలహమును గురించి శాసనసభయందు వాదప్రతివాదములు జరుగుట తగని పని యని యంగీకరించవలయును. ముఖ్యముగ వ్యవహారము వ్యా య స్థానము నందు విచారణయందున్నపుడు చేసిన యారోపణము లనుచితములు. ఈ సందర్భమునందు గా॥ డేవిడ్సు గారి సంభాషణము సమయోచితముగ నున్నది. తుంగభద్ర జలాశయము విషయమై శివరావుగారు చేసిన ప్రతిపాదనమునకు గా॥ కొలిగారు చేసిన యాక్షేపణలు సమాదరణీయములు గావు. తుంగ భద్ర జలాశయ విధాన మొకతరము క్రిందను విమర్శింపబడినది. ఈలోపుగకు పంజాబునందు 6 కోట్లు కావేరి విధానమునకు రెండు కోట్లు వ్యయముచేయబడినవి. ఈ యేడు పంగరాష్ట్రము నకు 6 కోట్లు వ్యయము చేయుట కంగీకరింపబడి నవి. తుంగభద్ర జలాశయ నిర్మాణసమస్య సర్ పి. త్యాగరాజు శెట్టిగారు తెలిపినట్లులు మానవ ప్రాణరక్షణసమస్యగాని రూపాయలసమస్యగాదు. లక్షల యికరములు సాగయి ప్రజలకు సుఖజీవన మేర్పడగల విషయమునందు వడ్డీల రెక్కించుట ధర్మము గాదు. మెసహాటెమియాయందు బ్రిటీషు ప్రభుత్వమును భారత ప్రభుత్వమును నేరు వడ్డీని గుణించి వ్యయముచేయు చున్నదియను ప్రభుత్వము తెలుపవలసియున్నది. గత కాలమునందు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము తేనున చెప్పినట్లులు “సామరూ తాను గూడబెట్టిన ధనమును వలె” భారత ప్రభుత్వము వశముచేసి వశ్యుత్తాడమును

బొందవలసిన స్థితి గలిగినది. ఆంధ్ర జేతమునందే తరమునందే విశాలమైన జలాశయవిధానము తలపెట్టబడలేదు. కృష్ణా జలాశయ నిర్మాణమువలె నను జేతమున కపారమైన మేలు గలుగ గలదు. ప్రజ లీ విషయమై ప్రబలమైన యాందోళనమును జేసి జేతమును సుఖిత్ముచేయుట వశ్యుత్తములకు లకును మూల్యము మని గ్రహించవలసి యుండును. యేలూర్గములందు భారతీయులకు విశ్రాంతికి గదుల నేర్పాటునుజేయు విషయమును గురించి శివరావుగారు చేసిన తీర్మాన మోడి పోవుట విచారకరము. ముఖ్యమైన కూటములందు యూరపితులకు విశ్రాంతి గదులు గలవు గాని భారతీయులకు లేవు యూరపితులను ల వలెన భారతీయులు రైలుకు సొమ్మును జెల్లించు చున్నారు. యూరపితులకు గల సౌకర్యములు భారతీయుల కేల గల్పింప గూడదో తెలియకున్నది. డేవిడ్సుగారు రైలు నిర్మాణా కులందు కరణుకు గైకొనుట సక్రమమార్గము గాదు. సమ్మతులు తీర్మానమున కనుకూలముగ 12 ను ప్రతికూలముగ 12 ను వచ్చినవి. సభాధ్యక్షుడు సర్ పి. రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు వారి నిర్ణయాధి ప్రాయమును ప్రతికూలముగ నిచ్చి తీర్మానము నోడించుట విచిత్రముగ నున్నది. రాజ గోపాలాచార్యులుగారు సరిసింహయ్య రువపా దించిన సవరణ సూత్రన తీర్మానముని నిరాకరించిరి. సగము మించి యంగీకారమును జేసిన తీర్మాన మును, సరిసింహయ్యగారి తీర్మానమువలన ప్రయా జనము గలుగుచు గాని, బానిసలన నుపయోగము లేదని తన సర్ధారాధికారమును వినియోగించి త్రోసివేసిరి. రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారి మనో భావము విచిత్రముగ నున్నది. వారి సమార్థము నకు పురికొలిపినది అనధికార భావనిరసనము అధికారభావారాధనము తెలియకున్నది. రాజ గోపాలాచార్యులగారి సమ్మతిని సనధికార భార తీయాధిప్రాయమున కనుసంధానము చేయుట ధర్మము. లేని యెడల తటస్థముగ నుండుట సమం జనము. వ్యతిరేకాధిప్రాయము నిష్పట్టమార్తము వివరీతముగ నున్నది. సంస్కరణ శాసనసభయందు భారతీయాధిపత్యము వలదనుట కిది దృష్టాంతము. రాజుగారు అయిదుహానును బ్రాహ్మణవిరంతు కరణాలయముగ నుండుటను మూన్ని సకలజాతుల జాతికల కాశ్రయముగ జేయమని కోరి. అయిదుహాను విరంతు కరణాలయముగాదు. క్రైస్తవబాలికలకు వసతికృపా ముండగ బ్రాహ్మణబాలికలకేల వసతికృపాముండ గూడదో తెలియకున్నది. ఈ విషయమునందు యూరపితులకు గల విశాల నిరీక్షణము భార తీయులకు లేకుండుట బ్రాహ్మణ బ్రాహ్మణేతర భేదముల వివరీత ఫలమునకు నిదర్శనముగ నున్నది. అయిదుహాను విరంతు కరణాలయముగ నలుగు రిలో వారంభమై అది యిప్పుడు బ్రాహ్మణవిద్యార్థినుల కాశ్రమమైనది ఇతర కులములవారు తిరు వల్లిక్కేడ విద్యాలయము నందు జేరినపుడు వాడకిది దగిన యాశ్రయములు గల్పింపబడినవి. దౌర్భాగ్యస్థితియందున్న బ్రాహ్మణ విరంతువుల వల్ల సానుభూతిని దెలుపుచు వారికిగాను సహాయము చేయుట సహ్యము గాకుండుట మాత్రము బ్రాహ్మణేతరనిరీక్షణము ప్రశంసనీయము గాదు. రాజకుమార కళాశాల విషయమై పితాపురము రాజుగారు వర్తాకిమిడి రాజుగారు చేసిన వ్యాఖ్యానము వారికి సయంజవమైనను శ్రీమంతుల కేల ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యములు గావలయునో ప్రజాస్వామ్య యుగమునం దెవరును నమ్మబాలరు. బ్రాహ్మణ



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కలకత్తాలో ఘోరానీ కలం, కృష్ణ కలం, నీలకృష్ణ కలం  
రాయి అనుబాంధులు బాగా ముత్యములను అమ్మినట్లు కలకత్తాలో  
కృష్ణ కలం వాణిజ్యమునుండి నిష్పన్నములను ముద్రాపించుటకు  
నిషేధము చేయుటకు 1876 వ. శాసనము నిర్దేశించుటచేసి, ముద్రాపి  
యు ముద్రాపకులను నామకర్తలను నిర్వహించునట్టి అనుగ్రహ తా  
ములను నేర్పరచుటకు నిర్దేశించి, తమ నామకర్తలనును ఉన్నత  
కార్యదాస్యములను నిర్వహించునట్టి ముద్రాపకులను నిర్వహించునట్టి  
ముద్రాపకులను నిర్వహించునట్టి ముద్రాపకులను నిర్వహించునట్టి



అందున, వారి 14-అరెంజీ వధి తమిళులు కట్టించు  
జరుగకుండ గడవిపోయింది. తెల్పువ్వున రుపణికించు సర్  
కార్ననగారిట్లు చెప్పిరి.-గతర్న మెంటువారు నిన్ను ఘోషించు  
ట అట్టతలను అందుగగొట్టునందున నెడల నురి యొక్కతైన అట్ట  
తల నందుగగొట్టునట్లు జేడవలయును. నిన్ను ఘోషించుట వారి  
నుండి తిప్పించి గతర్న మెంటువారు అట్టతల నుద్ధరింపజాలకుం  
డునెడల అట్టతలవారి అందుకుగూర్చి తిగన (తరువర్నములను  
జేడితలంబియగు బలమున) మరల నిడమట పోయెద.

## Amritsar Debate.

### Larger Issues Lost Sight of.

#### Further Comments.

LONDON, July 12.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. T. J. Bennett, dealing with the Dyer debate in the House of Commons, after denouncing the attack on Mr. Montagu, declares that the wrongs inflicted under Martial Law in the Punjab had scarcely any part in the debate. Yet, the cumulative effects of these wrongs far exceeded any wrong even the severest judgment could have inflicted on an individual officer. It was a Dyer debate pure and simple. Therefore it would create disappointment and misgiving in India. The frank facing of the Punjab question in its broader aspects would have cleared the air and would have given satisfaction to the people upon whom the events of last year had left a consciousness of wrong and national humiliation.

#### Lord Finlay's Motion.

LONDON, July 13.

The Amritsar debate in the House of Lords has been postponed until July 19th owing to Lord Curzon's absence at Spa. Lord Finlay has given notice of a motion deploring the conduct of the case of Genl. Dyer as unjust to him and establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of a rebellion.

#### Lord Sydenham's Views.

Lord Sydenham, in a letter to the *Times*, deplores the decision of the Army Council with regard to Genl. Dyer, which he believes will disastrously affect the interests of all loyal Indians. He points out that throughout the open rebellion of last year, the British authorities were assisted by Indians of all classes, who well knew that they were subjecting themselves to persecution by the action responsible for all the lives lost in the Punjab and elsewhere. Now that General Dyer has been made a scapegoat for the errors of politicians, which cost tens of thousands of lives, will the Indians stand by the handful of English in India and defend the Government in the far more difficult times ahead?

## University Women's Conference.

LONDON, July 13.

Representatives of Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and other countries are attending the Conference of the International Federation of University Women in London. Earl Grey, addressing the preliminary gathering, said that the only sure basis for peace was an international understanding. The Universities could do a great deal in removing international ignorance.

## Mesopotamian Finance.

LONDON, July 13.

Replying to Mr. Spencer, Mr. Bonar Law said it appeared that the total revenue collected in Mesopotamia from the date of occupation till the end of the financial year 1919-20 approximated roughly seven millions sterling, calculating the rupee at sixteen pence. A sum roughly approximating six millions had gone to meet the ordinary expenses of administration.

## Russia and England.

### Trade Relations.

LONDON, July 13.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said that message has been sent by wireless to Moscow with the knowledge and approval of Allies. Bonar Law has issued a memorandum to Commons containing conditions under which Government agree to negotiate resumption of trade relations with Russia. Each party shall undertake to refrain from official propaganda. Soviet agreeing to refrain from military action or propaganda in Asia, which British Government regards as fundamental condition preliminary to any trading agreement. British proposals are tantamount to general armistice. All British civilians in Russia shall be released. Soviet in return for corresponding undertaking by Britain shall recognize liability to compensation of private citizens for services rendered to Soviet. Britain desires to leave final determination of claims to future mutual settlement, but considers it necessary that Soviet shall make declaration on this point in order to give necessary confidence to western merchants and manufacturers. Britain agrees to conditions proposed by Soviet, regarding commercial facilities provided they are mutual. Britain does not intend debaring any Russian on ground that he is a Communist provided Soviet agents comply with normal conditions governing international intercourse.

## Military Honours.

LONDON, July 13.

The London Gazette announces the following awards for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—The M. C. is conferred upon Ressaldar Lavrasib Khan, 10th Lancers; Lieut. Robert Marcombe, and Captain C. B. Russell and G. A. Farwell.

There are a number of awards for officers of the Royal Air Force for distinguished services including the O. B. E. for Squadron Leader, F. F. Minchin India, and the O. B. E. for Squadron Leader W. R. Bruce, India, and Flight-Lieut. H. A. Tweedie, India. The Air Force Cross is conferred upon Lieut. W. C. Gee.

The King of the Hellenes has conferred the Greek Military Medal, third class, on Captain W. B. Walmesley.

## Indian Poverty.

### Lord Meston's Views.

LONDON, July 12.

Lord Meston, presiding at an address in the National Liberal Club by Mr. W. Moreland in connection with the East Indian Association on the study of Indian poverty, said that if India was to continue her progress, there must be a large advancement in State assistance based upon the fullest development of her industries and the increasing prosperity of her people. The serious study of economics should be encouraged in Indian Universities, not only from the native, but from the widest possible standpoint.

## The Empire's Forests.

### Forestry Education Proposals.

#### Importance of Co-Operation.

LONDON, July 14.

At the British Empire Forestry Conference Sir Claude Hill introduced the subject of forestry education and research. There was general agreement that wherever practicable these should be proceeded with side by side both in various portions of the Empire and centrally in Great Britain. The proposal found support that a central research for the Empire for the investigation of the fundamental problems of forestry should be conducted in Great Britain, and emphasis was laid on the desirability of providing such post graduate study, training and specialised tuition as were demanded by the needs of the Empire. In order to meet the requirements of the parts of the Empire which have no university training in the higher branches of forestry, it was considered that some central institute would be a suitable training centre. The question of collecting and exchanging seed between different parts of the Empire was discussed and the importance of co-operation emphasised.

## A National War Memorial.

LONDON, July 13.

Sir Frank Barnes is designing a National War Memorial for Hyde Park corner, consisting of a gigantic pylon and two flanking temples. The style and design will be Egyptian, with great bas reliefs, symbolical of the efforts of the Empire. The whole design will embody the one idea—*Sacrifice*.

LONDON, July 14.

The proposed National War Memorial designed by Sir Frank Barnes will be situated on Island space at Hyde Park Corner involving shifting of present monuments and surrounding buildings, forming a triangular site with apex towards Piccadilly. The height of the central pylon will be 160 feet compared with 145 feet of Nelson pillar.

## India in Parliament.

### No Time to Discuss Important Questions.

LONDON, July 13.

Replying to Mr. H. Craig in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he was afraid it was quite impossible to find time before the adjournment for the discussion of other important questions of India's administration.

## The Corporation Tax.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, the Corporation tax was made the subject of a prolonged debate in Committee, and was much criticised, finally being carried by only 145 votes to 99.

## Employment of Foreigners.

### London County Council's Resolution.

LONDON, July 13.

The London County Council has adopted a standing order not to employ Aliens except teachers of foreign languages or holders of other special position or those who have served in British forces.

## Special Trade Union Congress.

### General Strike Resolution Thrown Off

LONDON, July 13.

The Special Trade Union Congress, in the Central Hall, Westminster, rejected by an overwhelming majority, a motion of the Miner's Federation in favour of an immediate ballot on the question of a general strike in the event of the Government's refusing to withdraw troops from Ireland.

### Withdrawal of Troops Demanded.

At to-day's special Trade Union Congress a resolution by the miners Federation demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland and cessation of provision of munitions against Ireland and Russia on penalty of ballot being held on general down tools policy was adopted by 276,000 votes to 163,600.

## Military Intervention in Ireland.

### Labourer Congress Protest.

LONDON, July 14.

With regard to the Trade Union Congress resolutions yesterday in favour of a general strike to compel the withdrawal of troops from Ireland, the Irish Office has issued a statement emphasising that the sole purpose of the troops in Ireland is to assist the civil power to maintain law and order and to defend Ireland. They are in no way the Army of Occupation. Military law has not been proclaimed. The mere presence of troops has been found to act as a check to the campaign of outrage. It has been abundantly proved that responsible Irish opinion welcomes the intervention of armed forces. It is impossible to withdraw troops and leave the law abiding majority and peaceful agents of Civil Government to the mercy of the forces of disorder.

## A Number of Horses Die.

LONDON, July 14.

At Buttevant, North Cork a number of horses, belonging to the twelfth lancers have died shortly after being watered and fed. Analyst has been summoned to test water.

## Orange Demonstrations.

### Sir E. Carson's Threat.

LONDON, July 14.

The Orange demonstrations passed off without disorder. Sir E. Carson in course of a speech at Belfast declared that if the Government were unable to deal with Sinn Fein, they should ask somebody else to do so. If the Government were unable to protect Ulster against Sinn Fein then Ulster should take matters into her own hands and reorganise volunteers notwithstanding the consequences.

## Poland and Russia.

### Russo-Polish Armistice.

#### Statement in Commons.

LONDON, July 14.

In Commons replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law read a telegram sent by the British Government to the Soviet Government on July 11th, proposing immediate Russo-Polish armistice, by which Polish armies shall immediately withdraw to the eastern boundary of Poland provisionally laid down by the Peace Conference last year, and as soon as possible thereafter, representatives of Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland shall assemble in London under the auspices of Peace Conference with the object of negotiating final peace between Russia and its neutral states. Representatives from East Galicia are also to be invited to the Conference. Britain would not restrict representatives of Russia to Conference, provided they undertook while in Britain not to interfere with the politics or internal affairs of British Empire, or indulge in propaganda. British Government also proposed simultaneous armistice between Soviet forces and Wrangel on the basis that Wrangel's forces should immediately retire to Crimea which would be neutral during the Armistice, and that Wrangel should be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and refugees. He would not be a member of the Conference, British Government bound itself not to assist Poland for any purpose hostile to Russia and to take no action itself hostile to Russia. It was also bound under the covenant of League of Nations to defend the integrity of Poland within certain frontier. If therefore Soviet Government, despite its repeated declaration, would not be content with the withdrawal of Polish armies from Russia on condition of mutual armistice, but intended to take action hostile to Poland in Poland's own territory, British Government and its Allies would feel bound to assist Poland to defend its existence with all means at their disposal. Polish Government had declared willingness to make peace with Soviet Russia and to negotiate armistice on the above basis as soon as it was informed that Soviet also agreed. British Government would therefore be glad of a definite reply within a week.

## Provisional Allied Mediation.

### Proposed Peace Conference in London.

LONDON, July 13.

PARIS.—The *Petit Parisien's* Spa correspondent states that the Allies have agreed to endeavour to restore peace between Poland and Soviet Russia, provided that Poland renounces her imperialist policy unconditionally, refers all disputed questions to the Supreme Council, withdraws her troops to a line running from Royno and Besrlikovak to a point fifty kilometres south of Przemyśl. The Bolsheviks will be allowed to advance as far as a line fifty kilometres from the Polish front, and if they advance further, the Allies will wholeheartedly support Poland. A Peace Conference will be convened in London, to which Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland and Estonia will be invited.

## Lithuania Negotiating with Soviet.

A Warsaw telegram says it is reported from Royno that Lithuania is negotiating an agreement with the Soviet Government and mobilising several classes. Possibly the Poles will consequently be compelled to withdraw from the region south of the Dvinsk, opening a road into East Prussia.

## An Unconfirmed Report.

A telegram from Spa says it is authoritatively asserted that Mr. Lloyd George has received a message from the Bolsheviks accepting the Allied proposals for an armistice. The statement lacks confirmation.

## A Warsaw Communiqué.

LONDON, July 14.

WARSAW.—Communiqué admits loss of Minsk and adds that fighting continues south and southeast of Minsk. Sixty-six Bolshevik Regiment, operating in Polish rear, has been completely annihilated. In Royno sector, enemy has been inactive as a result of his defeat on the 10th instant.

## Armenian Treaty with Soviet.

LONDON, July 13.

A treaty between the Armenian Republic and the Soviet is reported to have been signed on July 1st, but no details of the treaty have been received. According to Trans-Caucasian papers the Zanzguz region is said to have been handed over to the Armenian Republic by the Bolshevik commissary representing the Soviet Republic of Trans-Caucasia.

## Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

### Communication to the League of Nations.

LONDON, July 14.

The League of Nations has published a communication from the Governments of Britain and Japan, dated Spa, July 8th, signed by Viscount Chindra and Lord Curzon, stating that the Governments of Britain and Japan have concluded that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 13th July 1911, though harmonising with the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of the Covenant, which both Governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly 'jointly inform' the League that they recognize the principle that, if the said agreement be continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant.

### To be Renewed Yearly.

LONDON, July 14.

LATER.—According to the *Daily Mail* the British and Japanese Governments have informed the League of Nations of prolongation of Anglo-Japanese alliance for a year and that henceforth it will be renewable yearly.

## Universal Suffrage Bill.

### Peoples Opposition.

LONDON, July 14.

TOKIO.—Disorderly scenes followed the house of Representatives rejection of the Universal Suffrage Bill. Thousands of students attempted to demonstrate against the Government but were dispersed by the police. Number of collisions occurred between police and public in which many were injured. Three thousand police are guarding Diet Building.



## The Spa Conference.

### German Reconstruction Proposals.

LONDON, July 13.

PARIS.—A telegram from Spa says that German Delegation circles state that the German plan for reconstruction proposes the payment of a fixed amount of fifty milliards of marks gold, in fifty annual payments, of which twenty milliards should be devoted to the reconstruction of the devastated regions in the form of payments in kind.

### Turkish Peace Treaty.

#### Second Note Presented.

LONDON, July 13.

PARIS.—A Correspondent of the *Pettifarsen* at Spa states that Turkey has presented a second Peace Note to the Allies. Experts who were instructed to reply to the First Note have been entrusted with drawing up of second reply. It is believed that reply will be completed by July 14th.

### Rupture of Negotiation Foreshadowed.

LONDON, July 14.

PARIS.—Newspapers foreshadow rupture of negotiations at Spa contending that any obligation contracted by Her Simons is liable to be disavowed in Berlin. They express satisfaction with the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George in supporting the French coal demands unreservedly.

### German's Accept Allies Coal Stipulations.

LONDON, July 15.

PARIS.—Semi-official telegram from Spa says that Germans have accepted Allied coal stipulations, but acceptance is accompanied by conditions which require consideration.

### Japanese Trade.

LONDON, July 13.

A message from Tientsin states that Japanese trade returns for June show that exports amounted in value to 183.10 millions sterling and imports to 218 millions.

### The Persian Foreign Minister.

#### Remains in Europe till Autumn.

LONDON, July 13.

The Persian Foreign Minister has gone to Paris, enroute to Switzerland. He intends to remain in Europe till the Autumn, when he will return to Persia.

### An Encyclopedia of Buddhism.

LONDON, July 13.

A telegram from Paris says a joint annual meeting there of the Asiatic Society of Paris, the Royal Asiatic Society and the American Oriental Society has decided to prepare an encyclopedia of Buddhism.

### Hindenburg Fired at.

LONDON, July 14.

BERLIN.—An unknown man yesterday broke into F. M. Hindenburg's house and fired at Hindenburg but missed. The assailant escaped.

### French Flag Removed.

#### Protest Sent to German Government.

LONDON, July 15.

PARIS.—Telegram from Berlin says that the French flag which was hoisted over the Embassy on the occasion of the celebrations on July 14th, was removed by a person who climbed to the roof. It was immediately replaced. French representative has protested to the German Government.

### Revolution in Bolivia.

#### Saavedra Assumes Power.

LONDON, July 15.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—Revolution in Bolivia has overthrown the Government and revolutionary leader Saavedra has assumed power of President. Members of Government have taken refuge in American Legation.

### Canadian Government.

#### New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, July 14.

OTTAWA.—Hon. Arthur Meighin K. C. has formed new Cabinet.

All are members of the old Borden Ministry except F. B. McCreedy who assumes portfolio of Public Works.

### Gasworkers Strike Settled.

#### Mr. Clynes Manifesto.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Clynes has issued a manifesto to gasworkers pointing out that leaders cannot negotiate until workers return.

MELBOURNE.—The Gasworkers and employers have arrived at compromise.

### Restoration of Confiscated Factories.

#### Soviet Governments Offer.

LONDON, July 14.

The *Times* states that General Krassin is returning to London. It is understood that he brings offer from the Soviet Government to restore confiscated factories to legal owners and permit owners irrespective of nationality to return to Russia and start afresh on condition that workmen shall be paid by the Soviet, which will take half profits. The British holders of forest concessions would be treated in the same way.

### Invasion of Persia.

#### Moscow Executive Disclaims Responsibility

LONDON, July 14.

It is understood that Moscow executive disclaims the responsibility for the invasion of Persia apparently blaming the Soviet commissars.

## Trouble in China.

### No Fighting Reported.

LONDON, July 14.

PEKING.—Except for skirmish twenty miles south of Peking in which the Anfu outposts were driven back there has been up to present no fighting between the rival military factions. Tuan Chi Jui's men are not eager to fight and their morale is bad. Accordingly opinion has strongly veered in favour of Chihli General Wupetu. Food prices in Peking are soaring owing to interruptions of railways interfering with supplies. The Diplomats are endeavouring to ensure the passage of food trains.

### Compromise Reached.

SHANGHAI.—The Governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang have reached compromise. Both parties have agreed to withdraw from the Shanghai Nanking railway which is being restored.

A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople says, small encounters, in which British, Indians and Greeks have been engaged, have occurred in the Alembagh Forest District, east of Beikos and north-east of Scutari. Fifty enemy and several deserters from the Turkish gendarmerie have been killed. Our losses are insignificant.

(Associated Press.)

### Colonel Frank Johnson.

#### How he Administered Martial Law.

RANGOON, July 15.

The *Rangoon Times* will receive subscriptions for the *Morning Post* Dyer Fund.

Colonel Frank Johnson, formerly martial law administrator, Lahore made a striking speech at the annual meeting of the European Association, Burma Branch. He expressed pleasure at being invited to speak which showed that his character had not entirely disappeared. He referred to the verdict passed on himself and brother officers by the Secretary of State that they had flouted all standards of propriety and humanity when appointed to administer martial law in the Punjab last year. He said he had but two thoughts one that at all costs the power and prestige of the Sircar must be maintained and secondly that it should be maintained without shedding of blood. All his orders were guided by these two objects. He took no credit for his success. That was solely and entirely due to General Dyer's action at Amritsar. The only opinions which he regarded were his own conscience, the opinions of his fellow countrymen and the opinion of the great mass of loyal Indians whom he was privileged to call friends in Northern India. Mr. Montagu's opinion left him icily cold with nothing to regard and nothing to apologise for. Speaking of General Dyer Colonel Johnson gave it as his considered opinion that for every hundred casualties caused by him he saved a thousand casualties that must have come in other parts of the Punjab in succeeding days. When I look at the ladies present and think of the 2000 ladies and children in Lahore and of many hundreds scattered in twos and threes through the district during these critical days, "I say to myself every European here should remember with thanks in their hearts, the name of General Dyer." Referring to Sir Michael O'Dwyer Colonel Johnson said that nothing worried him, neither the howls of execration by additionists nor insidious whispers that sometimes came from higher authorities. Regarding the reform some Colonel Johnson said that in India the die is cast. As no good purpose is served by forecasting its evil results, the only course is to wait for the inevitable jump. The only Indian Civil Service man whom he had met who approved of the reform very soon after, had to go home on leave with some head trouble. Colonel Johnson continued:—If I could be satisfied that it was for the good of India's teeming millions that all European soldiers and officials should leave India, he would be the first to say *India for the Indians*. But history and present conditions showed that this policy would be nothing short of criminal betrayal of the great masses of India. He realised that some day India must have self-Government as a child must grow up. But before that day comes into practical politics vast changes in educational and political development of India must take place. Speaking of the situation in the Punjab which he had recently visited twice, Colonel Johnson said that the condition of loyal Punjabis was pitiful. There was a reign of terror there since the jails had been opened and no good purpose can be served by concealing facts however inconvenient they may be to Mr. Montagu. Men true to the Raj last year were now boycotted, persecuted, bullied and threatened while the Government seems powerless to protect them. It was placing a premium on disloyalty. Local Governments difficulties, in dealing with the boycott he fully appreciated. He hoped that the European association and other public bodies would unite in calling on the Government of India to govern regardless of politicians at home and to give protection to the large body of Indians in the Punjab for the sole crime of having been loyal to H. M. the King Emperor. Finally appealing to the audience to join and support the European Association, Col. Johnson said:—There were two things the Association could do first to save Burma from coming under the Indian Reform Scheme and secondly to see that the Government governs India and does not allow its functions to be transferred to seditious agitators. He was neither a firebrand nor an agitator but he felt that ceasing to wear uniform did not relieve him of the elementary obligation of doing ones duty. India is suffering from a disease which if not speedily checked must have results as fatal as those of afflicted Russia and Ireland and he would be a false friend to India, unfaithful in his duty as a citizen if through fear of consequences he hesitated to draw attention to it.

Col. Johnson's speech was enthusiastically received by the audience of nearly 300, including over thirty ladies.

The French stock of war Affairs which has been in Rangoon since Monday leaves on Friday afternoon for Penang. The officers and men have been given lavish hospitality by officials and garrison which they have much appreciated. At noon on Wednesday the *Albatross* fired a salute of 21 guns in honour of the French National fête and at the request of Port Officer all ships in the harbour were dressed over all. The Lieutenant Governor and Lady Craddock and party visited the *Albatross* during the afternoon and the senior officers dined at the Government House at night. The men of the Royal Scots who served in France acted as guides to petty officers and sailors.

## "Indian Life is Sacred."

### Lajapat Rai's Stirring Address.

SIMLA, July 15.

Replying to an address presented at a gathering of five thousand last evening Lala Lajpat Rai said that he viewed with satisfaction the spirit of democracy that was in air in the whole country. Last year's episode had woeful tales to tell, Indian rights were trampled by foreigners and Indian life considered worthless. He appealed to his audience to swear by all that was sacred to agitate and agitate unceasingly till status with other dominions was secured. Mr. Montagu in his recent speech in the House of Commons declared British life is sacred, but Indian life is sacred too. Mr. Montagu should have better put English life is sacred but Indian life is equally sacred. Let it be known to the Viceroy and the authorities at home and the world at large, that every inch, every bit of Indian life, be that of the meanest Indian, was as sacred as that of the highest European in this country. British diplomacy now-a-days prided in deceiving the world. Pledges of statesmen had no meaning. Turkey was one victim of that. It Mr. Montagu's high sounding principles to India were another diplomatic jugglery the sooner India knew it the better. Archbishop of Simla's letter to the *Times*, London, told the British public that, but for General Dyer's action, British women would have been outraged. Indian history spreading over three thousand years was free from such blemish of cowardly outrage of women, while European history had many instances of it. The Archbishop judged Indian character from European standpoint; hence his vituperations.

### Kholapur Estate Case.

#### Judgment Reserved.

BOMBAY, July 15.

A special bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of Justices McLeod, Pratt and Fewell, was engaged in hearing a reference made by the Government of Bombay, under the orders of the Government of India, involving the question of the title to and tenure of the estates held by the family of Baba Maharaja, a leading house of Kolhapur. The parties concerned in the reference are (1) the Maharaja of Kolhapur, (2) Sri Baba Maharaja, (3) Sri Jagannath Vasudev Pandit Maharaj and (4) the Secretary of State in Council. The question referred to the decision of the Court was, shortly, whether the application in 1864 of a summary settlement under Bombay Acts II and III of 1863 to certain lands then held by Shri Tanya Maharaj, which subsequently devolved on the late Baba Maharaj was or was not valid or legal. Shri Baba Maharaj and Shri Jagannath Vasudev Pandit parties (2) and (3) abovenamed, were sons adopted by Tai Maharaj, widow of the late Baba Maharaj. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur claimed that no adoption in the family was valid unless recognised by him. The adoption of Jagannath Vasudev was disputed, but eventually declared valid by the Privy Council. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, however, refused to recognise his adoption, and recognised the adoption of Sri Baba Maharaj, who, in conjunction with his Highness, contended that no adoption which had not received the sanction of the Maharaja can confer title to the vast estates in question, and that the succession would have to be determined in accordance with the guarantee in the treaties and orders of the Government. His Highness made representations to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and the question was referred to the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, have reserved judgment.

### A Cheating Case.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court on Thursday before Justices Chatterji and Cumming an appeal was presented on behalf of J. J. Lynch, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of cheating and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1000. The case for the prosecution was that on the 15th July last year the petitioner cheated Mr. A. R. C. Barrup, Assistant Collector of Customs by presenting a letter from Mr. L. Pooley Brigade Supply Officer, Calcutta, to the Collector of Customs dated the 15th July authorising shipment of 2500 bags of gram by S. S. *Colasa* from Calcutta to Colombo. During that period only Government stores and a limited quantity of private goods were allowed to be shipped out of Calcutta to Colombo. On the strength of that letter Mr. Barrup allowed those goods to be shipped, the appellant falsely representing that the goods covered by the letter were Government stores. Similar charges were made against him in respect of 2000 bags of white beans, 5000 bags of rice, 500 bags of gram and 800 bags of dhali. His defence was that he was employed as an agent by a Marwari gentleman who had entered into certain arrangement with Lieutenant Pooley who was subsequently court marshalled that that Marwari gentleman obtained a letter of recommendation from Lieutenant Pooley and handed it to be given to the Collector saying that unless his name was mentioned it would be very difficult to ship those goods, as preference was always given to European dealers and that the appellant only handed over the letter to the Assistant Collector. The Chief Presidency Magistrate disbelieving the defence story convicted the appellant. Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

### Government Printers Strike.

#### Report Contradicted.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In connection with the reported strike of Government printers the Associated Press correspondent is officially informed that there has been no actual strike, though men have been frequently assembling and discussing the matter not to form any likelihood of any strike. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, member of the Board of Industries who has been in Calcutta, for the past few days recently met a deputation of printers and handed over to them copy of the statement embodying what the Government of India was proposing to do in the matter of wages and salaries of printers. This was in response to a memorial sent by the printers to the Government.







మద్రాసు రాజధాని ఫిర్యాఫ్ కమిటీనాది  
అఫీసు నం 8 రు, బ్రాడ్వే కు మార్పుపడినది.  
Md Valiullah Badsha  
Secretary.

**ප්‍රකාශන මණ්ඩලය**

